

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received **SEP 7 1983**
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Ouray Historic District ~~50R863~~ 9

and/or common (Same)

2. Location

street & number See map US 550 n/a not for publication

city, town Ouray n/a vicinity of

state Colorado code 08 county Ouray code 091

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> n/a being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple; see continuation sheet

street & number

city, town n/a vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Ouray County Courthouse

street & number 541 4th Street

city, town Ouray state Colorado

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Colorado Inventory of Historic Sites has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Ongoing federal state county local

depository for survey records Colorado Preservation Office, 1300 Broadway

city, town Denver state Colorado

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Ouray Historic District includes the commercial and residential core of Ouray, an historic mining community located in the mountains of Colorado. The natural setting in a mountain bowl surrounded by steep cliffs provides a unique and magnificent backdrop for the late 19th century community. The town has remained relatively unchanged physically and retains to a remarkable degree its late 19th -- early 20th century character. Included is a total of 331 buildings, of which 74 are commercial (with 28 intrusions); 241 are residential (with 27 intrusions); and 16 are public buildings (with 6 intrusions).

The buildings composing the district all date largely to the late 19th and early 20th century period. The commercial district lies primarily along Third Street (Main Street), from Fourth Avenue to Ninth Avenue; and one block east and west off Third down side streets. The commercial structures are for the most part one to two-story brick, with some frame construction. There is a wide mix of styles of detailing, which illustrates the history of this once thriving mining town. Substantial structures such as the three-story Beaumont Hotel (#25), which is Second Empire in style; Story Building (#14); Hess Building (#29) Romanesque in style; and the Wright Opera House (#9) testify to the wealth and commercial development the mines brought to the community.

Of an identifiable style, the Italianate predominates in the commercial area, although there are older styles represented, such as Romanesque and Second Empire. (See building descriptions.) The greatest concentration of intrusions is found between Sixth and Seventh avenues along Third Street and consists of one motel and some contemporary buildings. However, all the non-contributing buildings are in a scale that is compatible to the historic district. In no area do these intrusions break the continuity of the character of the district as to compromise eligibility.

The residential area is found along the hillsides, east and west of Third Street, overlooking the town. Frame structures predominate, the majority of which are well preserved and in good repair. As with the commercial buildings, the residences show a remarkable mix of very finely designed buildings, richly ornamental and of varying styles, with more modest vernacular dwellings. The range in scale and detailing shows the type of housing which met the needs of Ouray's diverse population during its most significant period of development. The residential section, with its tree-lined streets, have surprisingly few modern buildings as intrusive elements.

The following are examples of significant structures in the town of Ouray. They provide a good cross-section of the architectural types found within the town.

Commercial Buildings - Numbers keyed to photos and building number on map.

8. St. Elmo Hotel - Third Street. Two-story brick structure with central doorway flanked by two double hung - 4 light windows. Round arch surrounds on windows and door. Double hung windows with segmental arched surrounds are found on the second floor. A plain brick and wood bracketed cornice top the structure.

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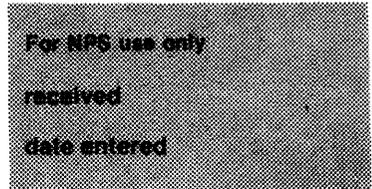
National Register of Historic Places
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Ouray Historic District

Continuation sheet

Item number 4

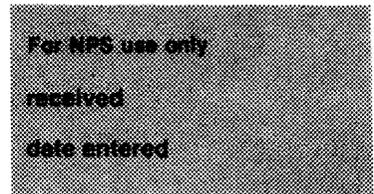
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Historic Property	Construction Date	Owner	Classification	Comment
Remainder of block is old park, unimproved since founding of Ouray.				
BLOCK 3				
300 Second	1956	Ouray County	Comm/NC	contemporary house
322 Second	1956	Idarado Mine	Res/NC	contemporary house
145 Fourth Ave.	1956	Idarado Mine	Res/NC	contemporary house
125 Fourth Ave.	1956	Idarado Mine	Res/NC	contemporary house
BLOCK 4				
101 Fourth Ave.	1960s	Ouray Baptist Church	I/NC	blends in scale and materials (brick) extensive remodeling
102 Fourth Ave.	1888; 1969	Billie Jo Rash	Res/NC	
135 Fourth Ave.	1898	Spencer	Res/C	
416 Second Street	1895	Barry	Res/C	
BLOCK 5				
101 Sixth Ave.	1967	Dorr	Res/NC	contemporary house
115 Sixth Ave.	1888; 1967	Kuboski	Res/NC	
125 Sixth Ave.	1898	Staford & Covey	Res/C	
546 Second Street	1876; 1898	Flor	Res/C	
536 Second Street	1898	Baum	Res/C	historic barn to rear extensive remodeling
530 Second Street	1896	Spangler	Res/NC	historic house and barn on property
520 Second Street	1898	Spangler	Res/C	
514 Second Street	1898	Poole	Res/C	
502 Second Street	1890s; 1970s	Scoggins	Res/NC	extensive remodeling
BLOCK 7				
118 Seventh Ave. (#6)	1888	Coachlight Rest	Comm/C	former Belveder Saloon
110 Seventh Ave.	1880	Barn Motel Office	Comm/C	Former Rice Coal Co. office
2nd and 7th (#6B)	1970s	Barn Motel	Comm/NC	blends with area
	1888	Mattivi	Res/C	former old scale office
	1888	Mattivi	Res/C	renovated former "Women's Boarding House"--only 1 of 2 from the old red light district-- "Monte Carlo"
BLOCK 8				
200 Eighth Ave. (#19)	1900	Thurman	Res/C	
SW corner, 3rd & 8th Ave (#18)	1903	Rawley Stable	Comm/C	
SW corner, 3rd & 8th Ave (#18)	1896	Rawley Stable	Comm/C	

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Item number	Location	Date	Category	Description
BLOCK 9				
	NE 2nd & 7th Ave	1892	Comm/C	Western Hotel
	221 7th Ave.	1892	Comm/C	Switz of America
	709 2nd Street	1889	Res/C	Tours Grant
	719	1946	Res/NC	Rea
	725 2nd Street	1945	Res/NC	Boyd
	SW 3rd & 8th Ave. (#17)	1893	Comm/C	Nugget Restaurant
	738 3rd Street (#17)	1888	Comm/C	Ouray Liquors
	736 3rd Street (#16)	1906	Comm/C	Cascade Grocery
	700 3rd Street (#14)	1898; 1930	Comm/C	S & S Market
		1892	Comm/C	Story Building & Wilson Hotel
BLOCK 10				
	200 6th Ave.	1900; 1968	Res/NC	
	200 2nd Street	1888	Res/C	Bonatti
	615 2nd Street	1888	Res/C	Bonatti
	SE 2nd & 7th Ave. (#6a)	1970s	Comm/NC	San Miguel Power
	SE 7th Ave.	1898	Res/C	Kahn House
	630 3rd Street (#13)	1970s	Comm/NC	San Miguel Power
		1954	Comm/NC	Chipita Theatre
	620 3rd (#13)	1965	Comm/NC	Post Office
	614 3rd (#13)	1979	Comm/NC	Columbine Gift
	612 3rd (#13)	1979	Comm/NC	Cabin Fever
	610 3rd (#13)	1889	Comm/C	Outlaw
	606 3rd (#12)	1900	Comm/C	Bonatti
	600 3rd (#12)	1889	Comm/C	Bank Block
		1896	Comm/C	Rebecca Hall
BLOCK 11				
	5th Ave.	1903	Comm/C	Hayden Block
	512 2nd Ave	1914	Res/C	Foster
	201 6th	1977	Comm/NC	Bright Diamond
	225 6th	1963	Comm/NC	Motel
	520 3rd	1900	Res/NC	Pilkington
	516 3rd	1979	Comm/C	Witherspoon/Alpine
	514 3rd	1898	Comm/NC	Rest
	512 3rd	1975	Comm/NC	Sampler
			Comm/C	Relics of Past
			Comm/NC	Bear Creek Store

former "Bird Cage" of red light district

old Columbus Saloon.

upper floor has been remodeled for apt. and hall

extensive changes

comment lock bldg, with board & batten added

blends with area blends with area

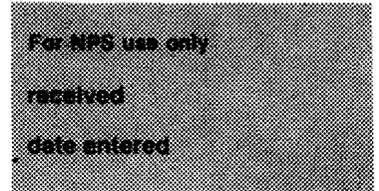
original iron front remains
old Provst Block

blends with area

blends with area

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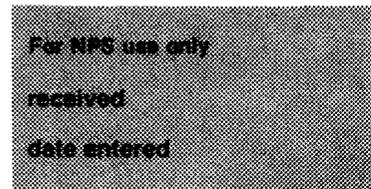
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Item number	Address	Date	Name	Category	Description
BLOCK 11 (continued)					
510 3rd		1888	Hogan	Comm/C	
NW 3rd & 5th (#10)		1962	Chalet Motel	Comm/NC	
BLOCK 12					
403 2nd Street		1888	Johnson	Res/C	
4th Ave		1938	Castillo	Res/NC	
2nd Ave		1898	Gibbs	Res/C	
2nd Ave		1898	Neilson	Res/C	
421 2nd Ave		1888	Montano	Res/C	
		1960	Yake	Res/NC	
SW 2nd & 5th		1978	Alpine Glow	Comm/NC	
5th		1970s	Mtn. State Telephone	Comm/NC	
SW 3rd & 5th (#9)		1880	Wright Bldg	Comm/C	
480 3rd (#9)		1888	Wright Opera House	Comm/C	
426 3rd (#8)		1899	St. Elmo Hotel	Comm/C	
NW 3rd & 4th		1950s	Cottage Motel	Res/NC	
220 4th St.		1900		Res/C	has old stable in rear
BLOCK 13					
301 2nd Street		1898	Crawford	Res/NC	
303-305 2nd Street		1975	Killerstrand/Hopkins	Res/C	
315 2nd Street		1876	Smith	Res/C	
317 2nd Street (#5)		1890	Nixon (Baker's Manor)	Res/C	
331 2nd Street		1888	Rea	Res/C	
335 2nd Street		1898	Sayers	Res/C	
339 2nd Street		1898	Kler	Res/C	
347 2nd Street		1890	Kler	Res/C	
SW 3rd & 4th Ave			Sonza	Res/C	old shed behind house
338 3rd		1895	Sanza	Res/C	
334 3rd		1898	Main Street House	Comm/C	old foundation of steam laundry prior to 1895 now used as garage
326 3rd		1888	Keith	Res/C	
		1898	Keith	Res/C	
318 3rd (#7b)		1878	Keith	Res/C	
310 3rd		1898; 1924	Pauliska	Res/C	log house moved after 1900.
306 3rd		1898	Berry	Res/C	
226 3rd (#7a)		1890s	Crawford	Res/C	

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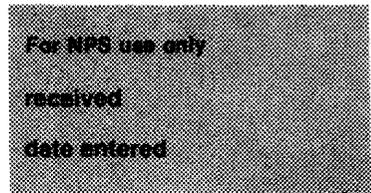
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Item number	Location	Date	Description	Category	Notes
BLOCK 14					
201	2nd Street	1968	Anderson	Res/NC	Two buildings (rental)
215	2nd Street	1900	Gunnels	Res/C	
221	2nd Street	1938	Rebendorf	Res/NC	
229	2nd Street	1900	Klein	Res/C	In rear of 221
231	2nd Street	1888	Park	Res/C	
235	2nd Street	1898	Sylvester	Res/NC	Mobile Home
245	2nd Street	1888	Muransky	Res/C	
231	3rd Avenue	1886	Trujillo	Res/NC	
240	3rd Street	1886	Baumgarten	Res/C	
232	3rd Street	1888	Mtn View	Comm/C	
224	3rd Street	1890	Swift	Res/C	
220	3rd Street	1890	Gorrard	Res/C	
200	3rd Street	1962	Gorrard	Res/NC	Two houses
BLOCK 15					
		1982	Rasmussion	Res/NC	Victorian reproduction
BLOCK 16					
N/E 3rd St & 8 Ave			Al Fedel Conoco	Comm/NC	
823 3rd Street		1979	The Deli	Comm/NC	
		1898	Barbershop	Comm/C	Former Owl's Club & gambling house
		1898-1929	Clark	Res/C	
		1898	Former Wilderness Hut	Comm/C	Old Moore stable
829 3rd Street		1898	Rossi	Res/C	Outbuildings including blacksmith shop
846 4th Street		1898	Hart	Res/C	
836 4th Street		1898	Minnick	Res/C	
830 4th Street		1898	Handschn	Res/C	
804 4th Street		1898	Powell	Res/C	
326 8th Avenue		1898	Cole	Res/C	
320 8th Avenue		1930	Graves	Res/C	
BLOCK 17					
N/E 3rd & 7th Avenue		c1920	KOA Garage	Comm/NC	
703 3rd		1970s	Store Block	Comm/NC	
725 3rd		1900	Curl C. & Real Estate	Comm/NC	
729 3rd		1970	Calhoon	Res/NC	
744 4th		1898	Caldwell	Res/C	
		1880	Hollingsworth	Res/C	

New brick front.

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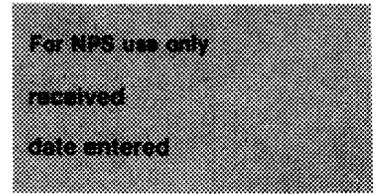


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736 4th Street	1880	Gonzales	Res/NC	Extensive Remodeling
734 4th Street	1970s		Res/NC	Two houses on lot apartments
718 4th Street	1888	Burns	Res/C	
332 7th Avenue	1970	Larson-Story Home	Res/NC	on back of 734 lot
1895			Res/C	
BLOCK 19				
N/E 3rd & 5th Avenue	1886	Beaumont Hotel	Comm/C	On National Register
3rd Street	1888	Store & Apts.	Comm/C	
	1890-1930	Benham	Res/C	
539 3rd Street	1886	Chief Ouray Trading Post	Comm/C	
545 3rd Street	1893	Hess Block (Long-branch)	Comm/C	
6th Avenue	1890s	Staufert Art Shop	Comm/NC	Extensive external change
	1898	Antique Shop	Comm/C	
	1980	Schoenebaum Bldg	Comm/NC	Built in Frontier style
	1982	Georgie's Place	Comm/NC	Blends with area
6th Avenue	1888	Cline Leather Shop	Comm/C	
	1890s	Lyday	Res/NC	Extensive Rebuilding
532 4th Street	1888	Schweitzer	Res/C	
524 4th Street	1888	Schweider	Res/C	
520 4th Street	1888	Bach	Res/C	
506 4th Street	1893-1982	Bach	Res/C	Shop and garage in rear of 506
	1979			False front
322 5th Avenue	1883	Reed Building	Comm/C	
BLOCK 18				
N/E 3rd & 6th	1981-2	Smith Office Bldg	Comm/NC	Blends with area
605 3rd	1898-1920s	Apteka Drugs	Comm/C	
611 3rd	1972	550 Inn	Comm/NC	
619-23 3rd	1892	Ducketts(2 bldgs)	Comm/C	
629 3rd	1894	Viking	Comm/C	
633 3rd	1896	Columbine & Office Bldg	Comm/C	
645 3rd	1953	Alpine Motel	Comm/NC	
325 7th Avenue	1892-1932	Duckett	Res/C	
632 4th Street	1970	Henze	Res/NC	
628 4th Street	1890	Ruth	Res/C	
	1888	Duden	Res/C	
622 4th Street	1897	Kaiser	Res/C	
N/W 4th & 6th Ave	1982-3	City of Ouray	Comm/NC	Fire damaged and rebuilt in 1950s
320 6th Avenue	1890s	City Hall	Comm/NC	

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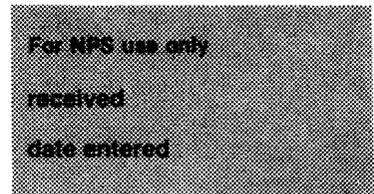


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Item number	Address	Date	Name	Category	Description
BLOCK 29 (continued)					
327	4th Street	1898	Miers	Res/C	
335	4th Street	1898-1910	Cockle	Res/C	
343	4th Street	1898-1929	Jones	Res/C	
344	5th Street	1899-1928	Massard	Res/C	
		1899			Garage in rear was once a house
330	5th Street	1898	Fay	Res/C	
324	5th Street	1891	Fries	Res/C	
316	5th Street	1898-1928	Smith	Res/C	
310	5th Street	1890	Ehrmann	Res/C	
306	5th Street	1898	Sutak	Res/C	
					Barn in rear
BLOCK 30					
237	4th Street	1890		Res/C	
		1878		Res/C	
433	3rd Avenue	1898-1980	Wolney	Res/NC	
		1898	Wolney	Res/C	
					Old log cabin
					In rear of 433
BLOCK 32					
540	8th Avenue	1900-1932	Jorgenson	Res/C	
550	8th Avenue	1898-1920	Baker	Res/NC	
811	5th Street	1898-1974	Thomass	Res/NC	
560½	8th Avenue	1970	Pederson	Res/NC	
532	8th Avenue	1969	Williams	Res/NC	
BLOCK 33					
520	7th Avenue	1900-1930	Sayers	Res/C	
	5th Street	1893	Michbelis	Res/C	
707	5th Street	1898-1928	Armstrong	Res/C	
715	5th Street	1898		Res/C	
721	5th Street	1895	Hash	Res/C	
735	5th Street	1898-1854	Nordlander	Res/C	
	8th Avenue	1946-54	Schmidt	Res/NC	
	8th Avenue	1960	Fedel	Res/NC	
BLOCK 34					
501	6th Avenue	1920	Weisbaden Lodge	Comm/NC	
637	5th Street	1883	Woods	Res/C	
647	5th Street	1898	Schulz	Res/C	
	6th Avenue	1898	Poehnert	Comm/C	
BLOCK 35					
510	5th Avenue	1898	McCoy	Res/C	
525	5th Street	1969	Ficco	Res/NC	
545	5th Street	1900	Sigfrid	Res/C	

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Block	Address	Year	Owner	Category
BLOCK 35 (continued)	6th Avenue	1898	Eastman	Res/C
	550 5th Avenue	1969	Koepp	Res/NC
	530 5th Avenue	1960	Kern	Res/NC
BLOCK 36	401 5th Street	1875	Pesman	Res/C
BLOCK 37	417 5th Street	1900-32	Hogan	Res/C
	429 5th Street	1900-30	Nixon	Res/C
	533 5th Avenue	1898-28	Songster	Res/C
	537 5th Avenue	1898	Naueert	Res/C
	545 5th Avenue	1898	Verges	Res/C
	426 6th Street	1898	Ellis	Res/C
	420 6th Street	1898	Hilander	Res/C
	410 6th Street	1891	Merrill	Res/C
	404 6th Street	1891	Fish	Res/C
BLOCK 38	301 5th Street	1898	Crim	Res/C
	315 5th Street	1886-1910	Stark	Res/C
	325 5th Street	1898-1941	Dismant	Res/C
	335 5th Street	1976	Sutton	Res/NC
	347 5th Street	1900	McAfoos	Res/C
	535 4th Avenue	1898	Smith	Res/C
	541 4th Avenue	1889	Edfast	Res/C
	338 6th	1898	Smith	Res/C
	BLOCK 38	320 6th	1898-1980	Dunn
526 3rd Avenue		1893-1970	Krupvensky	Res/NC
536 3rd Avenue		1898	Karr	Res/C
BLOCK 38	524 3rd Avenue	1896-1927	Curry	Res/C
BLOCK 38	509 3rd Avenue	1898-1928	Brown	Res/C
	541 3rd Avenue	1900	Duval	Res/C
PARCELS	600 6th Avenue	1979	Estes	Res/NC

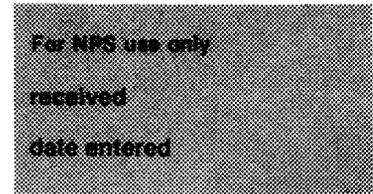
Quite possibly the oldest building in Ouray and the cabin in which the 1875 Christmas Party was held with beverage Vinegar which led to the name of Vinegar Hill for an elite portion of the town.

Log cabin covered with shingles

Old outbuilding

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Address	Date	Name	Category
SCHULTIS ADDITION			
917 3rd	1975	The Depot	Govt./NGS/NC
915 3rd	1898-1928	Parry	Res/C
9th Avenue	1900	Vince	Res/C
	1898	Chesley	Res/C
420 9th Avenue	1898	Bullard	Res/C
ANDREWS PLACER			
Main Street Part of A & B	1882	Gerdes	Res/NC
964½ Main Street	1978	Trujillo	Res/NC
960 Main Street	1898-1928	River	Res/C
960½ Main Street	1971-78	River	Res/NC

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9. Wright's Opera House - Third Street. Italianate. This structure has one of the most elaborate and magnificent Mesker Brothers cast-iron facades in Colorado. The two-story brick structure has nearly every inch of its front facade covered with cast-iron detailing. The first floor has two doorways flanked by fixed flush windows and 3-light fixed transoms. Cast-iron pilasters vertically separate the windows. On the second story 4-light double hung windows are separated and surrounded by cast-iron arched detailing. An elaborate cast iron entablature and bracketed cornice top off the building.
11. Hayden Block - On Fifth Avenue between Second and Third streets. Two-story brick building constructed and traditionally used as offices. Walls are of plain brick construction, the brick having been locally made. The front of the structure is balanced with a doorway on each side surrounding two windows. Both the windows and doors are of arched stone on the first floor, with stone surrounds and stone lugsills. The transoms of the two doors are of colored glass suggestive of Tiffany. Windows in the second floor are double hung with stone lintels and lugsills. The cornice is cast-iron with handsome detailing at each end and surmounted with ornate tips. A cast-iron block carrying the words, "Hayden Block" caps the top of the cornice. On the east side of the building the first floor three windows have brick arches and stone sills; the upper floor windows are the same as those in the front. The building is in excellent condition.
12. Prevost Building - Third Street and Sixth Avenue. Two-story brick structure with angled doorway flanked by fixed display/windows which have been remodeled. Second story windows have brick Romanesque round arch surrounds. A plain bracketed cornice tops the structure. A wooden porch roof supported by round columns covers the sidewalk.
14. Story Block - Third Street and Seventh Avenue. Large two-story brick corner block encompassing three business fronts. The fronts are typical with a central doorway flanked by large display windows. The northern-most front has been remodeled. Second story windows are sash windows with arched transoms and Romanesque round arch surrounds. The cornice is decorated with panel brickwork.
15. Western Hotel - Seventh Avenue near Second Street. Prominent three-story frame structure. First floor divided into two business fronts with central doorway, flanked by four windows and transoms-- two angled and two flush with the facade. One of the business fronts led to the bar and the other to the lobby. Wooden canopy runs the width of the hotel, covering the sidewalk. The windows are vertically separated by carved wooden posts running the length of the facade. Wooden brackets and dentils can be seen under the canopy or porch roof. Carved wooden railing along the roof provides a balcony for the second story. Irregularly placed double-hung windows are located in the second and third stories. A plain cornice is supported by eight carved wooden brackets and a triangular pediment with a sunburst design is located above the cornice. In process of renovation (1983).

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16. Cascade Grocery - 245 Third Street. Italianate. One-story rectangular brick structure. It has a central doorway with two-light transoms and is flanked by four large display windows, each with two-light transoms. Two windows are angled and two are flush with the facade. It has a cast-iron bracketed cornice with sign space reading "Fausson and Pricco." Below the cornice "The Cascade Grocery Co." has been painted onto the brick facade.
17. Nugget Restaurant - Third Street and Eighth Avenue. Two-story brick corner business block. Doorway is set at the corner and angled. The door is two panel wood with flush, blind transoms. The door is flanked by one and then three flush windows with fixed transoms. The door is flanked by stone pilasters with cast-iron pilasters separating the windows. A cast-iron cornice divides the first and second story. Second story windows are double-hung with stone lintels and lugsills. Brickwork is visible below a cast-iron bracketed cornice.
18. & 19. Rowley's Livery - Corner of Third Street and Eighth Avenue. Two buildings of Western Vernacular. The smaller one-story building is on the corner and the larger two-story with a false front is separated by the distance of a city lot. Both are frame with board-and-batten siding. The two-story barn has a large central doorway with a smaller doorway to the loft above. Two double-hung windows with plain surrounds flank either side of the doorway. A metal clad gable roof is seen behind the false front.
25. Beaumont Hotel - Third Street and Fifth Avenue. Second Empire. Very elaborate three-story brick structure with mansard roof and multiple mansard gables. First floor has central doorway to hotel with business fronts on either side. Multiple facades give the appearance of an urban block. The structure is dominated by a square corner tower with a pyramidal roof and cast-iron weather vane.
26. Reed Building - 332 Fifth Avenue. Western vernacular. It is a wood frame rectangular building with board-and-batten siding and a shed addition (post-1908) to the rear. It has a false front facade with a plain wood cornice supported by four carved wooden brackets. A central doorway is flanked by two double-hung windows.
29. Hess Block - Third Street and Sixth Avenue. Romanesque. Two-story brick corner business block. Angled doorway is flanked along Third Street with fixed display windows flush with the facade. Main floor windows on Sixth Avenue and second story windows are double hung with fixed half-round transoms. Brick Romanesque arches form window surrounds. Panel brickwork is located along the cornice.
36. Duckett's Market - Third Street. Italianate. Composed of two business structures with matching facades. The one-story brick buildings have cast-iron facades manufactured by Mesker Brothers. Central doorways are flanked by large show windows. The windows and buildings and a cast-iron cornice supports.

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Office Building - Third Street. Italianate. Brick, two-story business structure with an elaborate cast-iron front. On the first floor a central doorway is flanked by four large windows with transoms, two angled and two flush with the facade. The windows are separated by cast-iron pilasters. The second story facade is dominated by two large oriel windows containing three double-hung windows separated by cast-iron pilasters. The window surrounds, cornice, frieze, and brackets are cast-iron and heavily decorated. A triangular cast-iron piece is located above the cornice. This is an unusual facade in Ouray.

Religious, Social and Fraternal Order Structures

23. Elks Lodge - Third Street. Victorian Eclectic. Elaborate two-story brick structure with stone foundation. Centrally located door has brick Romanesque portico. First floor windows are double hung with stone lugsills and half-round stain glass transoms. Round arch window headers are connected by brick string course. Brick string course is between floors. Second floor windows are double hung with stone lugsills and multi-light transoms. Panel brickwork is along the cornice line. Cornice contains patterned shingles, round and multi-light windows, and carved decorations including a large cherub's head. The structure is dominated by a corner octogonal tower with bell-cast then tent roof and elaborate iron finial.
43. First Presbyterian Church - Fourth Avenue and Fourth Street. Gothic Revival. One-story frame structure with gable roof and cross gable. Doorway is located at the junction of the gables and has pediment bracketed roof. Decorative detailing includes patterned shingling, pierced aprons and a small square belfry with a pyramidal roof.
46. St. John's Episcopal Church - Fifth Avenue and Fourth Street. Stone structure with gable roof. Little detailing except for patterned shingles in gable end of roof. Five double-hung windows with simple surrounds are located along the north facade. A new Parish hall has been built to the west of the same native stone but without the patterned shingles in the gable (1977) and the two buildings are joined by a stone cloister. The Parish hall construction was modified to meet the approval of the Diocese which required that it must conform to the existing church.
68. St. Joseph's Hospital - Sixth Avenue. Italianate. Rectangular stone structure with stone lintels and lugsills. Building has stone quoins, bay and oriel windows and wooden brackets under roof eaves. The doorway is surrounded by a Greek pediment portico.

Public Buildings

57. Ouray County Courthouse - 541 Fourth Street. Eclectic. Two-story brick structure with hip roof. Windows are double hung with half-round fixed transoms and Romanesque window surrounds. Front is dominated by an open belfry with bell-cast roof and iron lightning rod. Greek pediment portico covers front entrance.

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Residences

3. Wheeler House - Oak Street. Log vernacular. Log structure with L-shaped floor plan and another L-shaped log and frame addition to the rear. The house has been added onto through the years. Decorative features include bay windows, gable dormers and wooden porch in the L of the structure.
5. Baker's Manor - Second Avenue. Vernacular. Two-story rectangular frame structure with hip roof and gable treatment. Central doorway is single panel with fixed side-lights and mullion. Wood porch covers doorway. Windows are equally placed and are double-hung two sash windows. Decorative elements include wood brackets under the eaves, scalloped fascia in roof gable.
- 6A. Kahn House - 645 Second Street. Italianate. Two-story frame structure with hip roof. Decorative features include carved brackets under roof eaves, bay window, wood porch with carved wood posts and railing. Chimneys include one brick central chimney and one side outside concrete chimney.
42. Lawrence House - Third Avenue and Fourth Street. Dutch. Two-story frame house with multiple cross gables and gable dormers. Double-hung windows have pediment surrounds. Decorative features include bay windows and patterned shingling on second-story.
55. Hurlburt House - 445 Fourth Street. Queen Anne. distinctive single story frame house with hip roof and cross gable. Decorative features include carved wood decorative wood trim around porch, carved wooden brackets, under roof eaves and bay windows.
56. Ashley House - 505 Fourth Street. Queen Anne. This two-story frame house is one of the most elaborate houses in Ouray. It has multiple cross gables, bay windows, stain-glass windows, carved wooden porch posts and trim round porch, patterned shingles in gables.
61. McIntyre Cabin - Log Vernacular. Ouray County Historical Museum. One room log cabin with loft. The cabin is made of handhewn logs with V-notched cornering. Door is located in gable end with shingle double-hung multi-light windows. Similar window in sides and loft.
62. Rahm House - Fourth Street. Vernacular. Frame L-shape structure, one-story with gable roof. Windows are double hung with simple surrounds. Decorative elements include a bay window. A two-story log barn is located to the rear of the property.
73. McCoy House - 510 Fifth Avenue. Queen Anne. This Ouray landmark is a two-story frame structure. Decorative features include gable dormers, decorative shingle patterning leaded glass windows and doors, stained glass windows, partial octogonal corner tower with octogonal roof and finial.
77. Francis Carney House - 435 Sixth Street. One of earliest houses; built by Carney who constructed many of the homes, public buildings and business blocks that remain today. Probably a small house originally, but additions make it two stories, bay window, ornate decorations, purely vernacular.

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Gregory House - 442 Oak Street. Vernacular. Rectangular frame house is similar to the saltbox style. Frame siding over log. Decorative features include two gable dormers. Front porch with gable treatment & bay window. Central doorway flanked by double hung windows.

1896 House - Oak Street. Queen Anne. Distinctive architectural landmark in Ouray. This is a two story structure with an irregular floor plan. Decorative elements include bay and oriel windows, patterned shingles, balconies with lattice key hole designs, and decorative wood porch trims.

Swimming Pool - US 550 - Constructed in 1927-28, with no major changes since that date.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1880s-1915 **Builder/Architect** See #7.

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Ouray Historic District encompasses almost an entire town which retains, to an amazing degree its historic character spanning a period 1886 to 1915. These years encompass the height of Ouray's importance as a supply center for nearby mining regions and they also saw the architectural maturing of the town from a rude frame-dominated camp to a brick and stone, prosperous city. In this framework, Ouray is important as an example of the process of urbanization on the mining frontier in the last decade of the century (Smith 1967). Along with Silverton and Telluride, Ouray was the principal town in the San Juan mining district, ranked as the third largest producing mining district in Colorado between 1893-1915 and first on the western slope.

Ouray is a fine example of late 19th century architecture and a physical reminder of mining history in the San Juans. Its unique and magnificent setting, well preserved buildings, and relative lack of inharmonious modern intrusions, make it eligible for inclusion to the National Register.

The following is a brief historical sketch of Ouray, outlining its historical significance. This will be followed by brief statements of historical significance for selected buildings.

Ouray had its beginnings as a town in 1875 when prospectors from Silverton worked their way into Ouray via Bear Creek and the Uncompahgre River searching for ore. The first recorded entries are generally believed to have been made by A. W. "Gus" Begole and John Eckles in July. They returned to Silverton for supplies and soon others followed them to the new settlement. On August 28, 1875, a notice was filed for the townsite of Uncompahgre. Nearby, prospectors filed on the Cedar and Clipper lodes, the Trout and Fisherman lodes, and Mineral Farm. This later was located one and one-half miles south of Ouray and was one of the most prosperous early workings in the area. The townsite was surveyed and log cabins were quickly built from logs cut in the dense forest that occupied the bowl where the town was located. A small group of miners spent the first winter working their claims.

The following spring the new community witnessed a rush and developed into a burgeoning mining camp. The town was surveyed and formally incorporated in 1876 as the town of Ouray. It had a population of 400; 214 buildings (mostly log), a school with 43 children in attendance, four general stores, one sawmill, one ore sampling works, two hotels, and a post office. Rich discoveries were made at nearby Imogene and Yankee Boy basins. Ouray became the major supply center for these new strikes. In 1877, Ouray County was established.

By 1880, the county had a population of over 2,500. With the removal of the Utes in 1881, the northern portion of the county was opened up to ranching and homesteading.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 114 acres

Quadrangle name Ouray, Colorado

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A	<u>13</u>	<u>265540</u>	<u>4212210</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>13</u>	<u>266000</u>	<u>4211500</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>13</u>	<u>265940</u>	<u>4211080</u>
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D	<u>13</u>	<u>265395</u>	<u>4211030</u>
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E	<u>13</u>	<u>265120</u>	<u>4211120</u>
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F	<u>13</u>	<u>265270</u>	<u>4212220</u>
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G	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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H	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Justification: The boundary is drawn to include the historic score of the city of Ouray, excluding contemporary housing, or recent commercial development wherever possible along the fringes of the boundary. (See large scale map). Description: See continuation sheet.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	n/a	code	county	code

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Martha Sullenberger; Roger Henn Historic Preservationist; Local Historian

organization Centuries Research, Inc. date July 27, 1981; February, 1983

street & number P.O. Box 1869 telephone (303) 249-2283

city or town Montrose state Colorado

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Barbara Swales

title State Historic Preservation Officer (Acting) date 8/25/83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the National Register

date 10/6/83

J. Melvyn Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The Red Mountain district came into its own in 1882 and Otto Mears constructed a toll road to the new district. Ouray was quickly taking on the trappings of a true urban center. Brick buildings began to replace the less permanent, more hazardous frame ones. By 1885, the town had a population of 1800. Two weekly newspapers, the Ouray Times and the Solid Muldoon were in circulation. There was an ore sampling works, a 10-stamp mill, one bank, three churches, several schools and numerous restaurants, hotels, saloons, and fraternal organizations. Tourism as well as mining, was an economic force in Ouray as many were attracted by the numerous hot springs and magnificent setting of the town. As a response to this trend, the Beaumont Hotel was built in 1886 and it was destined to become one of the finest hotels in the West.

With the coming of the railroad in 1887, low grade ore, previously ignored because of exorbitant shipping costs, could be profitably exploited. Ouray came into its own as an urban center. This fact was formally recognized in 1891 when its status was changed to "city of the second class."

The silver crash of 1893 proved a temporary disaster to Ouray, as for the entire San Juan region which had primarily been a silver mining area. After a brief depression Ouray continued to grow and thrive because of rich gold mines which had been developed on Gold Hill, just north of Ouray in the Paquin Mining District, the continued major production of the Virginius-Revenue Mine at Sneffles and the newly discovered (1896) Camp Bird Mine developed by Thomas Walsh. Shortly after the turn-of-the-century, work began on the Joker Tunnel which drained the rich silver mines of the Red Mountain District; with the cost of pumping eliminated these mines were worked successfully and their production added to Ouray's prosperity.

Ouray reached its peak around the turn-of-the-century. By 1900 it had a population of 2,196. Many large, predominantly Queen Anne style homes were built, concentrated in the southeast section of town. The commercial district contained many brick structures ornately finished with cast iron facades or Italianate or Romanesque brickwork. Ouray never became a forgotten ghost town, nor was a large portion of the city abandoned as happened in Silverton and Telluride. Although mining decreased in the years between the two world wars, some was always going on and the residents took unusual pride in their homes and in the upkeep of their city. During World War II, Ouray became a major producer of needed war metals and one of the largest mines in the country operated from the beginning of the War until late in the 1970s. Increasingly tourists found the old mining town and many well-kept and maintained homes have become summer residences. Mining, currently, is of less economic importance to Ouray than at any time in its history.

Historical Significance of Selected Structures

3. The Wheeler House was built in 1882 by Charles Wheeler, a brother of Major Willard D. Wheeler, agent of the Ute Indian Agency located near present Colona. He arrived in 1876. A brother, Lt. George M. Wheeler was surveying at the same time near the mouth of Cow Creek as director of the U.S. Army Wheeler Geographical Survey. Charles and his wife Abbie (who is always referred to as "Beautiful," also arrived in 1876 and their daughter Una was reported to be the first white child born in Ouray County. Charles was one of the founders of the first bank, the Bank of Ouray, president of

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the first water works, The Ouray Water works, and surveyed and laid out the first municipal reservoir. He died suddenly in 1888 and in 1890 Abbie married Walter Wheeler the son of Major Willard and and nephew of her earlier husband. Walter was a prominent Ouray leader, a mayor of the city and the County Surveyor. In later years he opened a garage and auto dealership. When Abbie died in 1929 the house was sold to Richard Franz and it remained in the Franz family for 50 years before being sold to the present owners in 1979.

5. Bakers Manor was built between 1893-1900. It is a well preserved example of typical boarding house architecture common in mining communities. Its location in southwestern Ouray suggests a use as a boarding house by miners.
- 6A. Kahn House was built in 1902. It is a well preserved example of moderately prosperous house common in Ouray after 1887. Its visual integrity is somewhat diminished because of the pre-fab metal buildings to the east and south of the house.

The building is well maintained and preserved with the bank interior appearing to be a page out of the 1890s. It blends well and contributes overall to the historic character of Ouray's commercial district.

8. St. Elmo Hotel was built in 1899 by Mrs. Kitty Heit who ran the Bon Ton restaurant in a frame building which stood adjoining the hotel on the north. The hotel originally catered to miners and as such is an important link to understanding the life style of the miner in Ouray. The original brick wall facing the street was covered with stucco sometime in the 1950s. The present owners have (1982) removed the stucco, uncovering the original brick front. (This building has been renovated using the tax act incentives.)
9. Wright's Opera House was built in 1888 to provide a first-class theatre and entertainment hall. It was constructed adjoining the 1880 Wright Building and incorporated the older building. Its first show was on December 13, 1888. The hall, on the second floor of the building, seated 500 and was also used for dances and basketball games by the high school. The annual Fireman's Dance was traditionally held here. The original curtain (a hand painted reproduction of William Jackson's photo of the Sneffels Range from the Dallas) still hangs on the stage. The hall is now used for a multi-media presentation to show summer visitors the area around Ouray. The hall was built by Ed (H.E.) Wright and after his death was bought by his brother George. The Wrights were among the earliest arrivals to the Ouray area and spent the winter of 1875 near Sneffles and discovered the first major mine of the area, the Wheel of Fortune. The Aarps Brothers Hardware occupied the lower floors for many years and were followed by the GOR Garage operated by W. Wheeler (1909 to 1960s). It is now occupied by the San Juan Jeep Tours.
14. Story Block was built in 1892. It is a prominent brick business block on the northwest corner of Third Street and Seventh Avenue. Previous to its construction a livery barn and wagon and carriage building shop was operated on the site by Louis King on the groundfloor off of Seventh Avenue; a paint shop was on the Third Street level. This building burned in 1892 and King constructed the present structure that same year. On the Third Street level were located a corner saloon, shops and offices. On the ground

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level from Seventh Avenue, King continued to operate his carriage shop and on the second floor was a boarding house, according to Sanborn maps. Business reverses led to a mortgage default and the property passed into the hands of Judge William Story, one of the founders of Utah Power and Light Company. Story replaced the King name on the buildings with a brass plate carrying his name. The second floor was changed to the Hotel Wilson, a most respectable hotel that operated until very recent years before that floor was converted to offices, apartments and a music hall. On the Third Street level, the Sanborn 1908 map shows a saloon (the Bank Saloon) on the corner and a clothing store occupying most of the remaining building. After prohibition, Massard and Schneider operated the Post Office Drug Store where the saloon had been and the post office occupied the space in the rear that had once been a restaurant. They also operated one of Ouray's earliest movie houses in a part of the building.

15. The Western Hotel was built in 1891-2. In 1895 lessors of the property erected the Hold and Foster sign which still stands at the apex of the structure. The Western catered initially to visitors and advertised rooms at \$2.50 and \$2.00. It had #43 sleeping rooms, 3 toilets, 1 bathtub, electric lights, saloon and game rooms." It also had a fine dining room of which Holt was the chef. The structure, which is both historically and architecturally significant, is one of the distinct landmarks of Ouray. During the nineteen teens, '20s and '30s the Western catered to miners and in post WWII years was converted, for a few years, into a commercial museum. The structure changed hands again in 1982, the exterior has been repainted and work is progressing on the interior with the new owners expecting to operate a bar and dining room in 1983, possibly with a music hall type of entertainment.
16. Cascade Grocery was built in 1906. It is typical of the small brick businesses which appeared in Ouray about 1900. Its original owners and builders were Italian, but a change in the partnership with a non-Italian resulted in the grocery becoming the largest mine supplying grocery in town. Descendants of the original Pricco that built the building still own it and plan to operate a deli beginning in the summer of 1983.
17. Nugget Restaurant was built in 1893. This building operated as the Columbus saloon from its construction in the late 1890s. The second floor was a gambling house. It is one of the few remaining brick corner blocks in Ouray.
18. Rowley's Livery is located at what is known as Rowley's corner, Third Street and Ninth Avenue. C. H. Rowley operated and owned the O.K. Livery Stable at this location from around the turn-of-the-century until well in the 1920s. Traditionally, livery stables were located at this location in 1896. W.C. Runyon then built a stable that year, that still stands, just 20 feet south of the corner stable building. Rowley owned the stable complex in 1903 when the old corner stable building burned and he rebuilt the present smaller corner stable. This is one of two stables which are left in Ouray, a last physical link to the period when wagons pulled by hundreds of horses and pack trains of mules and burros departed each morning for the mines and returned to the stables each evening loaded with the ore that kept the Ouray economy going.

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25. Beaumont Hotel was built in 1886. The Beaumont spoke of the prosperity of Ouray on the eve of the arrival of the railroad. The hotel was scheduled to open in November of 1886, but the opening ball was not held until July 22, 1887. The Beaumont Hotel still remains as the focus of pride for Ouray citizens and is a major tourist attraction. However, it is gradually deteriorating since it was closed in 1964 and remains empty. In scale and massing it is one of Ouray's largest structures. The Beaumont Hotel is the only Ouray structure currently on the National Register of Historic Places.

26. The Reed Building was built in 1883 by Hubard, Caleb and David Reed to house offices for their civil and mining engineers firm. The Reeds were early and prominent Ouray citizens. Hubard arrived in 1875 and surveyed the town in 1876. He was superintendent of the Virginus Mine until he retired in 1901.

The Reed Building is one of the few extant commercial structures from a pre-railroad Ouray and is typical of building styles in the early "camp stage" of Ouray's development.

36. Ducketts Market is a structure that was originally two separate enterprises. As early as 1886, lot 7 contained a two-story building with a one-story addition to the rear and underground warehouse. Lot 6 contained a one-story building. Both were grocery establishments. By 1890, lot 6 housed a meat market. By 1900 both buildings were expanded and a brick warehouse and sausage factory were added to the rear. Then between 1900 and 1908, Hammon and Waring (lot 7) and Schwend and Mostyn (lot 6) tore down the frame buildings, replacing them with matching brick structures (one-story) with Mesker iron facades.

Today, the Duckett Market occupies both buildings. The structure is well preserved and with its Mesker front, contributes to the historical integrity of the commercial district.

42. Lawrence House was built in 1896. The Lawrence House is the only example of the Dutch influence in architecture in Ouray. The large substantial home reflects the increased prosperity in Ouray following the discovery of gold at the Camp Bird Mine.

43. First Presbyterian Church. The Presbyterian Church was the first church established in Ouray. Rev. George M. Darley from Lake City established the church in 1877 and dedicated the first building in October of that same year. Due to lack of community support, the first church building was foreclosed upon and sold to the Catholics in 1884. It remained St. Patrick's Church until 1954 when it was sold and moved to Nucla. The new Presbyterian Church was built at its present location in 1890 with Dr. Darley as pastor. The building was severely damaged by a fire in 1943, but was restored. The eastern annex was added in 1948. The bell is from the original Ouray schoolhouse which was torn down in 1938. The Presbyterian Church is well preserved and contributes to the significance of the Ouray Historic District, especially based on its historical integrity.

11. The Hayden Block. This well maintained and handsome, rather plain building was erected as an office building in 1901 by Henry & Sigfrid, attorneys. Sigfrid was

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one of the outstanding mining attorneys of Colorado and the cases he pleaded determine a great deal of our present mining and mineral law. At one time he had other offices in both Aspen and Denver, in addition to Ouray. The Ouray Herald of August 15, 1901 reported

"Henry & Sigfrid's office building on Fifth Avenue is approaching completion and will be an ornament to that portion of the city. The Hayden Building, as it will be called, has a frontage of 32 feet and extends back 50 feet and will be two stories high. The lower floor will have four large rooms and will be devoted to the growing business of the firm. There will be five rooms in the upper story to be rented all handsomely equipped and furnished throughout. Murphey and Company are the contractors."

In November 15, 1901 the Herald again reported

"The Hayden Building is now completed and occupied by tenants and owners, Henry and Sigfrid, the latter occupying the whole first floor. The block is built on the most modern plan practicable. Both floors are heated by hot water, lighted by electricity, lavatories and other conveniences being found in abundance. The law offices of Henry and Sigfrid comprise four rooms, the first on netering being a large reception room 26 x 15 feet. Opening off this are two private office rooms each 14 x 15 feet. In the rear of these and connected by doors from each private office is the library 17 x 28 feet."

"The Camp Bird Extension occupies one of the front rooms on the top floor. Dr. Statler occupies three rooms on this floor. . ."

In other years other professional men occupied the upper floors, one of these a dentist whose turn-of-the-century equipment is now on display in a special room of the Ouray County Historical Society. Because of Sigfrid's prominence in mining law, the building became the corporate headquarters of many mining companies, who were never actually housed in the building.

12. Prevost Building was built in 1900. Originally called "The Office Building" it was erected by Frank Prevost and housed his "Coner Saloon" with a restaurant behind (Fritsch Brothers) and offices above. One year later R. J. Derry built a brick structure to the north against the Prevost Building and designed it to match. Since the beginning of prohibition the Citizens State Bank has occupied the lower floor and was the only bank in the San Juans that survived the depression.
46. St. John's Episcopal Church was built in 1880 and is the oldest church building still standing in Ouray. Its stonework reflects the Cornish and Welsh workmanship and interior detailing is reminiscent of English country churches. The building is actually the basement of the original plan which was roofed over until more money could be raised to complete the upper story; this was never done and the present structure stands independently and with its own integrity. It is particularly

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important in reflecting the workmanship and native background of the Cornish miners who played such an important part in the development of Colorado's hard-rock mines.

A new parish hall was added in 1977, only after the diocese headquarters in Denver had approved its concept as properly fitting into the original church building. Although the two buildings are joined by a cloister, the Church stands independently and with its own integrity unspoiled.

50. Larson House was built in 1895 by Judge William Story, a prominent Ouray citizen. The house later became a boarding house and served as a mortuary between 1934 and 1975, run by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Flor. The house is presently being restored.
55. Hurlburt House was built around 1888, the house was originally built by Gillespie family in the late 1880s and rebuilt by George R. Hurlburt, surveyor, engineer, and one of the early locators of the Bachelor Mine. This is one of the well known historic houses in Ouray.
56. Ashely House was built in 1891. The house was occupied by doctors, judges and mine executives from the Bachelor and Mountain Top mines. The house was and still is a showplace for Ouray.
57. Ouray County Courthouse. To meet a growing need for tighter county government, a county courthouse was built in 1888. The plans were drawn up by Edbrook and Company of Denver and Frank Carney of Ouray was awarded the contract to build the structure. The building was occupied in 1889. In May 1898 the roof caught fire and the entire structure was threatened. The fire was extinguished but the courthouse suffered water damage. In June 1898 an elaborated courtroom was added and is still in use today. In 1898 the old county jail burned and by July a new brick two-story jail was constructed at the rear of the courthouse. The county courthouse still remains in good condition and is still in use. It, with the two-story jail behind, is a good example of institutional architecture on the mining frontier and as such should continue to be preserved.
61. McIntyre Cabin constructed in 1878 by George McIntyre for his wife Ellen and daughter Dollie. He was one of three brothers prominent in the earliest days of San Juan mining, being a builder of mining property near Mineral City (or Mineral Point) which was reached in the earliest days from either Silverton or Lake City. With news of the finding of the site of Ouray and the claiming of the Trout and Fisherman Lodes and Mineral Farm, George and Ellen left Mineral Point with a small party of others, travelling over Indian Thief Trail (later to be called Horse Thief Trail) to get to the new discovery. They camped for some time in August, 1875, near the Uncompahgre River at a time no cabin had been built in the new discovery.

The McIntyre brothers were soon to purchase and claim land in the Ouray area, a claim filed by them under the name of Ellen McIntyre was recorded for the Uncompahgre Lode on September 6, 1875.

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All three brothers were to secure property on Oak Street and build log homes. Only one of these remains at this site (the Gregory House), one burned and the George McIntyre Cabin was moved to the Ouray County Historical Society Museum grounds in 1979 as the owners of the property proposed to tear it down to erect a new home.

The McIntyres are important in recording the history of the San Juans. Although they had departed by 1893, their activity and mining ventures bringing Eastern money to the new area were of great significance. The cabin is well preserved and will be restored. At present the porch, which had at one time covered two sides of the cabin, was torn off in order to move it to the new location.

62. Rahm House was built in 1878. This is an early and typical example of vernacular architecture common in Ouray prior to 1886. It represents the period when Ouray was a struggling mining camp.
68. St. Joseph's Hospital. Now the Museum of the Ouray County Historical Society, the building was originally built through private subscription, particularly from miners. The Sisters of Mercy took over the operation and eventually the ownership:

"The Miners Hospital opened yesterday, the Mother Superior having arrived from Durango and launched the charitable enterprise by placing Mother Michael and her assistants in charge...." August 26, 1887, Solid Muldoon

In early 1881 the need for a hospital was recognized and a committee to raise funds and a board of trustees was formed, largely from the merchants and businessmen of the community. Construction finally began in November, 1886 and newspaper accounts followed the construction (see Solid Muldoon, March 25, 1887 which specifies that Frank Carney was the contractor.) The Sisters of Mercy operated the hospital well into the 1920s when a local doctor took over its operation and it became known as the "Bates Hospital." Still later it was renamed the Ouray Hospital under the direction and operation of other local doctors. With the establishment of the Ouray County Historical Society, the Pueblo Dioces of the Catholic Church sold the property to the Society for a relatively modest price, serving as a museum since 1971. It is one of the few stone buildings in Ouray and is intimately involved in the lives of its citizens. . . a true historical focal point.

73. McCoy House. This Ouray landmark was built by George Kullerstrand, a Ouray contractor who specialized in inlaid woodwork. The house reportedly occupied by early superintendents of the Camp Bird Mine. The house was built during the 1898 boom resulting from the opening of the Camp Bird Mine and reflects the increased prosperity and wealth which flooded the town during the last half of the 1890s.
77. Francis Carney House at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Sixth Street is one of the earliest homes in Ouray. Constructed in 1878 by Francis Carney, some early additions and ornamentation have been added; no physical changes have been made in at least 75 years. Carney came to Ouray in the first years of settlement and established a construction business. He established a brickyard in the area now utilized by the pool and built many of the brick buildings of the community. A Democrat, and for years the leading one of the County, he was elected Lt. Governor of Colorado. The house has only had ownership by two families.

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1896 House. Built in 1896 and lovingly maintained over the years. It was built by Milton Moore, a mining partner with the Wright brothers, developers of the Wheel of Fortune (the first major mine found in the Sneffles area (1875) and of the Grizzly Bear properties up Bear Creek Canon. The house became the property of "Judge" William and Minnie Rathmell until Minnie's death in 1954 and was sold in 1967 to John and Patricia Ford. Rathmell came to Ouray in 1880, was elected county judge in 1890 and for many years operated the Ouray Abstract Office. He is the author of one of the few works on early Ouray.

Gregory House was built in 1878. This structure was an early Ouray home and the first built on Oak Street. It was built by Edward McIntyre, one of the first settlers in Ouray, coming from Mineral Point, and with his three brothers, acquiring lode claims as early as 1875. The house is a good example of vernacular log architecture later covered with frame siding, a mark of permanency in the new town.

The Office Building. The building appears on the 1890 Sanborn Map as a two-story brick structure which housed a dry goods store. It was one of the first brick commercial structures on that lot and indicates a move away from frame to more substantial and fireproof buildings. Between 1890 and 1893 (possibly 1894) the facade was remodeled, two oriel windows were added to the second floor and the front covered with a Mesker cast-iron facade (pat. 1887). By 1908, it was a books and stationary store and today houses a real estate office and gift shop.

The building remains unchanged and makes a significant contribution to the historical integrity of the commercial district.

In its architectural development, the buildings that form the historic core of Ouray reflect the town's mining history. The wealth present in the community is demonstrated in the quality and scale of the buildings seen. The commercial structures, such as Wright's Opera House (#9), the Western Hotel (#15), and the Beaumont Hotel (#25) demonstrate the quality of craftsmanship and the range of styles that are illustrated in the district. Similarly, the houses show a remarkable diversity of design and a richness of detail that mirror its mining history. With so much of its late 19th and early 20th century character intact, Ouray is one of the state's outstanding historic mining communities.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning on the west side of U.S. 550 due east of the Ouray swimming pool, extending south to 4th Avenue following the city limits; extending down the west side of 4th to the alley between 8th and 9th Street; turning east along the south side of the alley to the west side of 5th Street; then south to 8th Avenue; going east along the south side of 8th Avenue to the alley between 5th and 6th Street; extending south along the alley between 5th and 6th to the end of the alley; then following 6th Avenue to the platted alley between 6th and 7th Street; then south down the alley to 3rd Avenue; then going west back of the properties facing 3rd Avenue to 3rd Street; then south on the west side of 3rd Street to the rear of the properties facing U.S. 550; then west to the east side of 2nd Avenue; then north along the east side of 2nd Avenue to the north side of 4th Street; then west on 4th Street to the east bank of the Uncompahgre River; then south along the east bank of the Uncompahgre River to Oak Street Bridge; then north on Oak Street to the rear of the properties facing Oak Street to 7th Avenue; then east along the south side of 7th to the east bank of the Uncompahgre to Sixth Avenue; then east along the north side of 6th Avenue to 2nd Street then north along the north side of 2nd Street at 7th Avenue; then west on the north side of 7th Avenue to the alley between 1st and 2nd; following the east side of the alley north to 9th Avenue; then east along the south side of 9th Avenue to the alley between 2nd and 3rd Street; then north on the east side of the alley between 2nd and 3rd Street to the park; then encircling the boundaries of the park to the swimming pool, encompassing the pool and going east to U.S. 550 and point of beginning.
(See map.)